## FREE-BORN SUBJECT:

OR, THE

# Englishmans BIRTHRIGHT:

Asserted against all

TYRANNICAL USURPATIONS

EITHER IN

# CHURCH

OR

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The Free-born Sub B; or,

### FREE-BORN SUBJECT;

OR,

#### The Englishmans Birthright:

Asserted against all Tyrannical Usurpations, either in RELIGION or STATE.

Subject, is meant a person that is born under the Protection of the Law; and thereby entitled to certain known Immunities and Priviledges, as his Birthright. But then he is likewise tied up, by the same Law, to certain Rules and Measures of Obedience to Government. So that he seems to be Free in one respect; and Subject in another. Now how far he is Enfranchised by this Liberty, and how far Limited by that Subjection, will be the Question.

You shall seldom or never find this expression used, but as a kind of Popular Challenge; and still in savour of the free bout, without any regard at all to the Subject. Whereas we should as well consider the Authority of an Imperial Prince on the one hand; as the Priviledges of a Free-born People on the other. And not so far mistake, either the Force or the Intent of Magna Charta, and the Petition of Right; (by which we lay claim to these Liberties) as if by being discharged of our Vassalee, we were also discharged of our Allegiance.

The Englishmans Birthright sounds much to the same purpose too, with the free-boan Subject; Only there lies a stronger Emphasis (in Common Speech) upon the word Englishman. As when we speak of a Brave Man, that stands up for

the Honour and Defence of his Country; such a one, we cry,

is a Right Englishman, a True Englishman.

Now to the end that we may not be missed by the Sound and Jingle of Words, into a salse, and dangerous Notion of Things; let us repair to the Law, which is the Known, and Common Standard of our Givil Actions: that we may not either give up our Own just Rights on the One hand, or encroach upon his Majesties, on the Other. For it is the Law that marks out the Metes and Bounds both of King and People: that shews how far we are to Go, and where to Stop; and teaches us to distinguish betwixt Liberty and Scattion; Betwixt a True, Right Old Englishman, and a shuffling, double-hearted, modern Impostor.

As we have our Legal Rights, so we lie under Legal Restrictions too: And the King likewise hath his Legal Prerogatives, which are also accompanyed with certain Legal Limitations. From whence it appears, that the Law serves as a Common Rule and lies as a Common Obligation both upon Prince and Subjects.

And yet though there be a Duty Incumbent on both sides, there is a great difference even in point of Law it felf, betwixt the Kings violation of the Law, and the Peoples. The King. breaks his Word, the People forfeit their Bond. They are Both. of them Bound alike in Conscience; but the People are over and above engaged upon a Penalty. It makes a Huge noise in the World, that Kings are bound by the Laws as well as the People. And so they are in Honour and Conscience, but no further : And this arises from the very Nature of Government it self: For wheresoever the Last appeal lies, there rests the Government. And there can be no Government at all, without the Establishment of a Final Refult, for otherwise the King shall Judge the People and the People Rejudge the King; and fo the Controversie shall run round world without end. Take notice now that all appeals move from a Lower Court, or Sentence, to a Superiour; and confider then how ridiculous it were to Appeal Downward; or from Soveraign Princes, to any other Power, than to the King of Kings, who alone is above them.

But let us put the Case now, that a Prince mis-governs: How

shall he be tryed? It must be either By the Law or Without it. If the Former, where is the Law that says, The People may call their Soveraign to account, in case he does not Govern according to Law? Or if they cannot produce such a Law, the disertion is Treasonous. If the Latter, we are at our Old Salus Populi again: Which, in one word, is no other than a direct Dissolution of the Law, and a Prostitution of Authority to the Will of the Multitude.

Having already stated the Conditions, and advantages of a Free-born Subject, and of our English Birthrights: we shall now proceed to the afferting of these our Priviledges, against all Typannical Usurpations, either in matter of Religion or state. And first a word of Typannical Usurpations.

Under this Head may be comprised all forts of Violence and Oppression; (by what means, or Instruments soever exercised) contrary to Law and Justice. By Tyranny, we do understand An Unjust Domination; or an Abuse of a Lawful Power, to the injury of the People: as if a Prince should turn a Legal Government into an Arbitrary. Now we commonly reckon That for an Usurpation, when One man takes upon him the Right of another, without any Title to it at all: As our late Oliver was called Usurper. And there are also Mixt Cases; (as was That before mentioned) where Tyranny and Usurpation meet Both in One.

According to This Division we may be oppressed three several ways; either Immediately by the Prince himself; or Mediately by his Ministers, as by special Direction and Command; Or otherwise we may be simply oppressed, one Subject by another. But still these Oppressions are Illegal every way; and the Question is now, what Legal Relief in the Case? For as the Law entitles us to the Priviledges we claim, and to the enjoyment of them: so does the Law likewise appoint, and chalk us out the Methods of Asserting and maintaining our Rights, in case they be invaded. So that we must only Oppose Legal Remedies to Illegal wrongs; and not think to deliver our selves from one Violence by another. For Popular Commotions are the most Criminal and Dangerous of all sorts of Oppressions. Other Op-

pressions.s

pressions may lie Heavy upon particular Persons; but This is an Oppression of Lam and Government it self. And it is as Foolish as it is Impious; For while we Phansie all things to be Lamful for us, because we suffer many things against Lam, we incur a Legal Forfeiture of all our Privileages, by the unlamful manner

of endeavouring to preserve them.

It is a Maxim in Law, but not in Morals, that the King can do no wrong; for he may shed Innocent Bloud with his own hand, which is the Greatest of Wrongs; but it is not looked upon however as a Wrong in Law, because there is no Law to question him for it. The Ordinary shift upon this Point is, That the King may be sued, and that consequently he stands answerable to the Law. To which I say, with a Distinction, that the King hath a Twofold Right, a Right of Dominion, and a Right of Propriety. In the Former (which is the point in Question) there lies no Action of Law: In the other there may, for otherwise he might take away any mans Free-hold at pleasure. And were it not a wild thing to imagine otherwise, when according to the very Stile of the Law, all Writs, Tryals, and Forms of Instice run in the Kings Name? So that admitting their Supposition, the King sits Judge upon himself.

When the late Underminers of the Government found that they could not shake the Royal Authority this way, (for it was attempted) they had recourse afterward to the Phansie of a Coordinate Government; making the King, Lords, and Commons, to be the Three Estates; in stead of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; and the Commons represented in Parliament. Which mistake being swallowed by the Undiscerning Multitude, proved the Foundation of our Common Ruin. This Whimsie being now set on soot again, I shall bestow a Word or two upon the Unmasking of that pernicious and sensels Pretence, and make it appear, that the Position is Destructive, not only of the Three Estates, (as some account them) but of

the very Being of Parliaments.

Supposing the Government to be Coordinate; (as these People will have it) any two parts of the three may Out the third.

The King lies at the Mercy of the Lords and Commons; the Commons

Commons at the Mercy of the King and the Lords; and the Lords as much at the Mercy of the King and Commons. So that at this rate no body knows to day, what Government we shall have to morrow. This is the Just Ratio of a Coordinate State; and then to colour the Invention, they tell us that the King is Singulis Major, Universis Minor; Greater than the Diffusive Body of the People, but Inferiour to the Collective. Which strikes at the very Root of Parliaments; for if it be True, that a Prince by calling of a Parliament dethrones himself; what Prince would ever call a Parliament?

As it is clear that Sovereign Fower is Sacred, and not to be Touched; it is no less Clear on the other side, that all the Executors of Illegal Powers and Violences may be questioned; for that the Law puts no difference betwixt one Subject and another, but provides for Common fusice betwixt man and man, without any difference of regard to Dignities or Persons. And as it appoints us such a Relief in such and such Cases; so does it likewise ordain and direct such and such Punishments in other Cases, according as the wisdome of the Law-makers hath found convenient. So that he is upon his Good behavi-

our, either for Redress, or Punishment.

But I hear many people fay, that 'tis True, the Law provides . well enough for us; but what if fustice be overaw'd and obstructed? My answer is, that we are to help our selves by Law, if we can: bur if the Lam will not relieve us, we must be Patient; especially in a Case, where 'tis impossible to find a Remedy that is not worse than the Disease. Let us but look a little into the Consequences of passing That Line, and taking upon us to be our Own Carvers; First, by Transgressing the Bounds of the Law, we cast our selves out of the Protection of it: Secondly, by declining the Common Equity of it, we run into Partialities and Factions, and every man makes himself both Judge and Party. Thirdly, from a Certain and Infallible Provision for the Stating and Determining of all Controversies, we transport our felves into an Absolute Impossibility of ever Reconciling them, I. might have faid, of Understanding them: For Fourthly; from matter of Fatt, we betake our selves to Questions and Propolitions:

positions of Notion; as the Law of Nature, Self-preservation, &c. which fignifie nothing more, than to puzzle the Multitude, and confound the Order of Civil Administration. For there can be no Proof made of a Thought; but under Countenance of These Blinds the Ambitious, the Revengeful, the Necessitous, the Factious, the Covetous, the Malicious, and the like, Stalk to their Unrighteous and Self Ends. And what's the Issue of all This, but that, when by Coveting more than did belong to us, we have lost what we had: when by forsaking the Known, and the Safe ways of Peace and Justice, we have wandered out our Lives in Pathless, Dangerous, and Uncomfortable Errors; without either Light or Guide to set us right again: When we have been led by a False Shew of Liberty, as by an Ignia Fatuus, through Boggs and Ditches, and all in pursuit of a Sluttifb Vapour: When by breaking the Bond of Humane Society, we have turned a Community into a Defert; and like Wild Beafts, torn one another to pieces: What is the fruit at last of all our Wild Adventures? but Bondage, Beggery, Shame, and Late Repentance? So that our Best and Surest way will be, for every man to look to his Own Province, without intermedling in the Jurisdiction of Another.

Having sufficiently discoursed upon the Quality of Tyrans mical Unsurpations, we come now to Beligion and State, as the Subject matter they are to work upon: Wherein we shall Distinguish betwixt Tyranny, as an Act of the Bosternment; and Ussurpation, as a claim of the People.

Touching the Power of Kings, and the Possibility of Iyranny, in the matter of Religion; the Question falls into a very narrow Compass: for Conscience lies out of the Reach of Law; And the Powers of Government are only exercised upon Ouvert and Sensible Acts. But the point in hand however is This: First, What is intended by the Transper here spoken of? Secondly, How are we to behave our selves, in case of such Transp?

There may be Tyranny, either in forcing a man, ( upon a Penalty ) to Renounce the Right Religion, or to Embrace a False One: Or in Prohibiting to any man, the Freedom of Worship after his own way. And all these Cases vary according to the

Constitution of the Government, and the Conscience of the Governour. For the same thing may be Lawful in One place, and not in Another; and to One Person too, and not to Another: And it may be more or less Excusable also, according to these Circumstances. In short; It is a Tranty, to press a man to a False Worship; A Tranny to punish him for adhering to a True one; A Tyzanny to hinder any man from Worshipping God as he Ought: And the Tyranny it felf, is yet farther aggravated, if it be done in Opposition to the Law of the Land; And to the Conscience of the Ruler, as well as to Common Equity. But still when I have lost Liberty, Estate, nay and Life it self, by reason of Religion; my Religion it self is preserved Inviolate, even when my Body lies in Albes. The Prince that Acts all these Tyrannies, hath undoubtedly a great deal to answer for to Almighty God: But what Remedy is there for the Subject that Suffers them? and let That Whe next Point.

In Case of such Persecutions as aforesaid, I know no more than these Four ways of Application, for Relief; Either by Prayer to Almighty God; by Recourse to the Law, for Protection; by Petition to the Government, for Indulgence, and Compassion; Or else, to trie if we can deliver our selves by Direct

Force.

The First, is a sure Expedient in all Cases: for where we are not Delivered from our Afflictions, our Afflictions are yet, by Gods Providence, turned into Comforts. In the Second place, we may make the best of the Law, provided that we do not make the Law Felo de se, and raise Inferences of Equitable Supposition, in Contradiction to the Naked and Express Letter of it. As for Example; by the Law, we have a Lawful Right to such and such Liberties; and herein we have the Law to Friend. But if we make any attempt to compass these Lawful Ends by unlawful means, the Law is point-blank against us.

Our Next Resort is, by Petition to the Government; which is a Course, Laudable and fair; provided we keep clear of Rancour and Clamour; and address to the Magistrate not to the Multitude: For it is not the End of those Popular Papers to Sollicit relief, but to Provoka Tumults; and under the Cour-

sedition against the Government. For Lewd Characters of Menbreed Ill thoughts of them; and Evil thoughts break out into Wicked Actions; and the readiest way in the World to a Rebellion is, to startle the Vulgar with an Apprehension of Tyranny. If all this will not do, there remains nothing more, but either Patience or Force. The Former was of the Primitive, and the Latter hath been the practice of our Modern Christians; but whether they do Well or Ill in it, shall be now examined.

It hath done a great deal of Mischief in the World, the Misconstruction of that Text that bids us Obey 600 rather than Dan. For the People are not well aware, that, First, in Obeying of Magistrates in all Warrantable Cases, they Obey God alfo, in that Civil obedience. Secondly, Supposing the Command of the Supreme Magistrate to be directly Opposite to the Express Will of God, I will not Obey him in Was Case, but I am not yet discharged of my Duty to him in Other Cases: for he is nevertheless a Lawful Magistrate; (even for not being a Chriflian) and I will not Refift him in Any. Thirdly, the Law of this Nation makes all Motions and Insurrections whatsoever. without Legal Authority, to be Riotous, Seditious, or Treasonous Assemblies. Fourthly, Allowing this Latitude to the people, that they may confederate, and Rife, for the Defense of Religion; they may as well rife for the Subversion of it: for we have but their bare Words, either for the One, or for the Other. Fifthly, It Authorizes every man to fet up a church by himself, in his own phansie; and in stead of carrying his Body to the Doctor for a Fit of the Spleen, he brings his Conscience, for soth, to the Government, to be cured of a Revelation. And this Licence, in one word, fets up the Crotchet of every Sickly Brain, in Competition with Christianity it self, and the Politique peace.

What if I should say now, that there was never any War in the World undertaken purely upon the account of Religion, that was not utterly Unlawful; unless in Cases of Gods Extraordinary and peculiar Dispensations. For, First, What are the Gertain and Necessary Effects of war, but Bloud, Rapine, Oppression; the Multiplying of so many Widows and Orphans;

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Depopulating of Countries, and Kingdoms; and the Violation of all Rights, Sacred and prophane; Are these now the Works of the Gospel? And what is Religion the better for all this? These are Sacrifices for Moloch; and thusis a Religion, and an Oblation, sitter for an Insensible and Implacable Idol, than for

the God of Love and peace.

Let us but consider now, what a Deluge of Impiety flows in upon Humane Nature with this Opinion. The Papist falls foul upon the Protestant; the Protestant upon the Papist; the Christian upon the Mahumetan, the Mahumetan upon the Christian: It sets all people, and all parties together by the Ears, only for diversity of Thoughts. It makes Authority Ridiculous, it frustrates the very Laws of Nations, and lays the World again in Common. Now if This be so Pestilent a Doctrine, taken only at Large; How much more Diabolical is it, for Subjects, upon This Ungodly pretext, to go about to Embroyl a well Regulated State; and to charge their Souls with perjury, Schism, and Rebellion, over and above the Common Crimes that accompany Hostile Invasions.

As the Law hath been hitherto, so it must be henceforward the Rule and Measure of all our Proceedings. In the Section of Tyranny, the Question was; How the Subject should demean himself toward the Prince, in the Case of such and such Oppressions in matter of Religion. But now, in Case of an Usurpation, the Question is, How far the Government should comply with a Popular Importunity; or how far the People should gratistic one another. Of which we have spoken so much at large else-

where, that the less will serve in this place.

The Word Usurpation, implies the Affecting or Invading of Anothers Right; which in the point of Religion, must needs be very Dangerous; because the People are so easily disposed to swallow that Deadly Pill. I do not reckon a bare and simple Dissent from the Established Doctrine and Discipline of the Church, to be an Usurpation: For possibly there may be a Real Scruple, or want of due Information in the Case. But when That Dissent comes to be Practical; when it comes to make Parties to Divide into Sects, to Plead and to Challenge

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the Law; it is no longer a Plea of Conscience, but a direct Conspiracy against the Government. It is a Nursery of Herefies; over and above; and a Liberty, utterly Inconsistent with the Measures of political Justice and prudence. For First; They Agree among themselves in the single point only of Departing. from Us; And they are not, in Conjunction, more diffatisfied with our Ecclesiastical Laws and Decrees, than they are severally, among themselves, one Sect with another. So that it is, in this respect, impossible to please them. And secondly, It is no less dangerous to offer at it, in other Considerations. For First, upon the Current of long and constant Experience, they have been always found Insatiable: Never esteeming what they had, to be Enough, till they had gotten All. The late King gave them still more and more; and the more he Gave, the more they Craved; and turned his Bounty, at last, to his Defruction. He did effectually, in favour of ther Importunities, Strip himself, to his Revenue, his Crown, and his Life; and all That, They took. Another danger is; that the very men that ask a Toleration, are Principled against it. And I see not the least shadow of areason, why they that will not Tolerate others, should be Tolerated Themselves. And truly as little Ground for the Asking of it, as for the Granting of it. For First, Why should the Unity of the Church be broken, and the peace of it disturbed, in favour of the Enemies of it; and to the Discouragement of the Churches Friends? Secondly, As the Act of Uniformity hath the full and solemn Complement of a Binding Law; why may they not as well demand a Dispensation for Rebellion, as for Schism? And quarrel any other Law, nay, one after another, the whole Body of the Law, as well as That? The Law sthe Established Rule of our Actions; and they will have every iwandring phansie to be a Rule to the Law. They themselves fly from the Law, and their Complaint is, that the Law doth not follow them. This Method frustrates the very Order of Providence, and makes all Provisions of Government to be Vain and Useless. They cannot pretend to Charge this Law with any Defett, in regard either of the Civil, or the Ecclesiastical Authority of it. Here is, First, The Judgment of the Church duly Conven'd.

Conven'd, Touching the meetness and convenience of the Rites and Forms therein Contained. Secondly, There is the Royal Santtion, Approving, and Authorizing those Rites and Forms; and requiring our Exact Obedience to them. Thirdly, The matter of the Law here in question, is our own Act; for that we our selves are Concluded in the Vote of our Representatives. Against These Usurpations we have Law enough: And so we have likewise against those that sollow in Matter of State: which may be reduced to Usurpations upon us, in matter of Life, Liberty, or Estate.

There is an Usurpation upon the Magistrate; and there is an Usurpation upon the Subject: Upon the Former in respect either of Title, or of power; both which Cases are Determinable, and Relievable by the Law: And so also is any Oppression upon the Subject: That is to say, where one Subject oppresses Another. When I say Determinable and relievable by Law, my meaning is, that the Law hath competently provided for the Freedom and Security both of King and People: And the remedy seldom fails, where it is Seasonably applyed, and Vigorously

pur [ued.

But when the Dignity of Government may be vilified Gratis, the Kings Ministers and Friends bespattered with Billing sgate Libels, and his professed Enemies supported and encouraged: when his Majesties Title as well as his Prerogative and Reputation, shall come to be the subject of every Bawling Pamphlet; and the Bounds of Sovereign power to be debated by Porters and Carmen, over Pots of Ale: when not only the Reverend and Lawful Ministers, and the Apostolical Order of the Church, shall be Derided and Despised; but Religion it self pass only for a Sham, a piece of Priest Craft, and be published in Print, for no more in effect than a political Art of getting a Hank upon the people: When such Outrages, I say, as These come to be daily committed over and over, in the very face of the Sun, and the Laws suffered to Sleep, that should repress, and punish them: what can be the Event of This Inhumane License, but Confusion, and Ruine? And if it comes to That once,, it was our Own fault, for not putting a Timely and a Legal Stop to These Andacious Usurpations.

The positions and the Methods that brought on our late Troubles, are now Revived and Practised every day as fresh: We have our Quaries, our Remonstrances, and all things, to the Old Tune of Curse ye Meroz, and to your Tents, O Israel: most manifestly tending to the Unhinging of the Government; and as certainly designing the Subversion of the Church and of the State. The Boldness and the Impunity of these Libels, would be an equal Wonder to me, if I were not satisfied, that the One is clearly the Effect of the Other: For their escaping punishment, looks as if the Government were asraid of the Rabble; and then their passing without Answer, gives a kind of Credit to their Doctrine.

It is not a work for a Gentleman to Rake a Dunghil, and to gather up the Peoples Vomit: But yet out of a Foolish Zeal and Tenderneß for a Duty that hath only given me Misery in this World, and the hope of Comfort in a Better; I cannot but endeavour to possess others with the same sense of these Indignities which I have my self; and to lay open this Spirit of Galumny and Slander: These uncoverers of their Fathers Naked-

ness, and Defilers of the Honour of our Common Mother.

My only Encouragement to This Undertaking, is the Title I have to be believed in it, for I am so far from being Bribed into this Office, either by the Tie of past Obligations, or by the prospect of Benefits to come, That ( with Infinite Acknowledgments of his Majesties Grace and Goodness to me ) I defie any man to produce another Gentleman in the Kings Dominions, under my Circumstances, that hath suffered so many Illegal, Arbitrary, and Mean Injustices, from any of the Abusers of the Kings Bounty, as I have done. Infomuch that after a Sentence of Death, for his Majesty; betwixt three and Four years in Newgate; and a matter of Seven and Thirty years faithful Service to the Crown; the Bread hath been taken out of my Mouth, and in a large proportion, shared amongst some of those very People that pursued the late King to the Block: Nor do I look for any more Advantage for the Future. This Reflection (by the way) doth not concern any manthat is now in Office at Court; and I hope there is enough faid already, to acquit

acquit me of any likelihood to be Partial in This matter. I must not slip This Occasion of bringing in a Case of late date; a Case, wherein all men of *Letters* are concerned, and not impertinent in This place, and That being done I will proceed.

Being desirous to inform my self very particularly concerning this late Devilish Plot, I got the best Intelligence I could, as well by Short Notes upon the Trials in Court, as by Word of Mouth from Credible persons that were there present. After this upon perusal of the Printed Trials, I sound several Gross Incoherences, (especially in the Latter of them) and very Material Mistakes. As in that of Mr. Langhorn, Fol. 39, and 40, Mr. Lydcats name is used no less than Nine times, as one of the St. Omers Witnesses, instead of

Mr. Hall, to his very great prejudice.

Reflecting upon These Errors, together with the almost Inextricable Difficulty of Retriving the Truth, out of such a Confusion of Tautologies, and Forms; the Collection being fo Bulky too, and the Particulars lying fo scattered, that it was next to the Work of a Resurrestion to set every part in its right place: I betook my felf to my Friends, my Thoughts, and my Papers, and digested the whole Transaction into an Historical Narrative. And not in Dialogue neither, nor in the words, either of the Bench, the Witnesses, or the Prisoners; but in my Own Stile and Way, and just in the same fashion as I would tell the Story. This Book I entitled, The History of the Plot, &c. made a Legal Assignment of my Right to a Bookseller. I Authorised him to Print it, and he Imprinted it by the Authority of the Author: Some of the Pretenders to the Formal Trials, Arrest my Bookseller, as an Invader of their Propriety, and Threaten him most wonderfully into the Bargain. He puts in Bail to the Action, and there the Squabble rests. They do not complain of any Imitation of their Copy, but take upon them, as if no man else were to write upon That Subject. At this rate, we shall have all Sermons forfeited to the Kings Printers, for Descanting upon Their Bibles; and all Books whatfoever, to the Company of Stationers, because they are made out of the Four and Twenty Letters; and the ABC is Their Copy. What a Scandal is this to the Commonwealth of Letters? What a cramp to Learning and Industry? That if I have a mind to Compile a History, I must go to Forty little Fellows for leave, forfooth, to write the Narrative of the Proceedings upon our Bleffed King and Martyr, the brave Earl of Strafford, Archbishop of Canterbury; with a hundred more Instances of the like nature, because some or other of them has lurched perhaps, a Copy of Their Trials,

What if a man should write the Battel of Worcester, and the Kings miraculous escape, after the Deseat; must be not mention the Thousand pound. that was set upon his Majesties Head, without leave of the Painter that had the Papatety of the Pacclamation that offered it? Or if a body would draw up a System of Treason and Sedition; must be go to the Pub-

lither of Bacons Government, for a Licence?

I am the larger, because it is a Publick Case. And take notice, First, that the whole Story is drawn into less than a Sixth part of Their Volume. Secondly, That there is not so much as One Material clause omitted in it. Thirdly, that it is incomparably Plainer, and more Intelligible than the other; beside the many Corrections in it. Fourthly, that it is Eleven Shillings saved; Theirs teing rated at Thirteen and Six pence, at the lowest penny, and This only at Half a Crown. And so much for this.

I come now to an Examination of Two Libels; the most Audacious and Virulent that have yet passed the Press. The Une of them entituled Omnia Gomesta à Bello; Or, Bel hath devoured all. The Other is called, My Lord Lucas's Speech. But take notice, that my Exception lies to the Supplement or Appendix;

not concerning my felf at all with the Speech.

The Former of these Papers is an Allusion to the Story of Bel and the Dragon; where the Priests and their Wives came in at a back-door, and consume what was offered to the Idol. It is Printed BELLO instead of BFLO; and the missake is a great deal righ er than the Meaning: For it was, in Truth, the WAR that der oured all: and the Good Old Gause (which was the Foundation of That War) was, in effect, no better than a CHRISTIAN IDOL. It comes forth, as an Answer to the First of Five pretended Questions; which he sets down at length: and we will speak of them in Order, as far as shall be needful.

Query 1. Whether the great cause of Impoverishing the Nation, Ruin of Trade, and General Consumption of Comfort, Settlement and Content, which hath brought the Land to a meer Anatomy, be not the Pomp, Pride, Luxury, Exaction and Oppression of the Prelates? pag. 3. He concludes in the Assirtantive. And pag. 4. The Trading Stock of the Nation (he says) is devoured in this

Prelatical Gulph.

But are we so miserable then? And is the Hierarchy the Cause of all our miseries? Let us compare the Times a little,

when we had Bishops, and when we had None: For there is no Trial of the Truth and Reason of things, like Experience. From 1558. (when Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown) to 1641. we had a Continued Succession of a Protestant (or rather, a Reformed) Prelacy. And so from 1660, to this present 1679. which is upward of a hundred Years. And all this while the Government stood firm upon its Ancient Basis. The Gospel flourished, and the Subject enjoyed their Legal Liberties, under a Legal Administration, both in Church and State. From 1641, to 1660. Episcopacy was out of doors. Do but observe, now, what havock was made in the State, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; in matter of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties, in that Interval, of only Nineteen years: When an Ordinance was of more force than an Act of Parliament: And our Lives, Freedoms, and Estates, lay at the Mercy of the Tyrants of Athens, in a Derby-house Committee. But let us yet come closer to the Bufinefs.

I would fain know what these men would be at, that are so desperately unsatisfied with the Condition they are in. Would they be in the days of Queen Elizabeth again; or of King James; or of the Late King? If nothing of this will content them; there is no other choice lest, but That of Rebellion. For whosoever Traces the History of these Male-contents, will find Deadness of Trade and Persecution to have been their Constant Complaint, from the Reformation it self, to this Day.

After the Passing of a General Sentence upon the Bishops, as the Buthors of all our Calamities, he takes the whole to pieces. Treating First, of the Revenues, Pomp, and State of Prelates. And there he tells us of two Provincial Archbishops, with their Princely Retinue, Domestique Chaplains, Officers of Temporal Tithes, Spiritual Officers, Vicar General, Guardian of the Spiritualities, Dean of the Arches, with all their under-Officers and Attendants.

To be brief as possible: First, Where is the Crime, or the Iniquity of all This Pomp and state? Or why should not an Ecclesiastical Body have its Dignities and Dependences, as well as a Civil Community? There is no body envies my Lord Mayor

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his Sword-bearer, his Mace-bearer, or any other Servant, or Enfign of his Preeminence and Office. For beside that the very Splender and Magnificence, creates and preferves a Reverence for Authority, This Multiplicity and Subordination of Officers, is of absolute Necessity also; as subservient to Order, and to the very Discharge of his Function. The Second Question is, Are thele Officers established by Law, or not? If by Law; This clamour is an Arraignment of King, Lords, and Commons. Thirdly, It is not only a Legal Establishment, but an Establishment of many Ages, and continued without Interruption, till both Church and Kingdom fell together. And then, in Lieu of Bishops, we had a Motly Synod of State-Pensioners; Hirelings, to poison the Pulpits and the People; and to decoy the filly multitude out of their Lives, Fortunes, Liberties, Duties, and Religions: Men kept in Pay, to preach Thansgiving Sermons, and to help out at a Dead lift, towards the bringing of their Sovereign to the Scaffold. When they had preached and prayed the Kingdom into Bloud and Disobedience; and held the Rabble several Years agog, and gaping after the Blessed Reformation so graciously promised them: Out comes at last the False Conception of their Directory. (A kind of Spiritual Moon calf.) But by this time, the King was as good as loft; and so they fell presently to sharing of the Publick Revenues of Church and State. They Dispatch their Prince, enflave the People, and there is an end of That Reformation: And it is the very Fellow of it, that they would have again. Was it not a Bleffed Exchange now, to be freed from the Prelatical Tyranny, and their Retinue, and to have fuch Gospel-ministers? Generals, Majors, and Lieutenant Generals, Plunderers, Sequestrators, Decimators, Regicides, and Sacrilegious Usurpers set up in their stead? This Cuckoo-Song of . Forty One, Forty One, Forty One, over and over; were Ill-natured and Ridiculous, if the other Cuckoo-Song of Popery and Tyranny, Popery and Tyranny, and accompanied with the Former Principles, over and over, had not made it absolutely Necessary.

His next Grievance is, The Ecclefiastical Courts: Court of Faculties, Court of Audience, Prerogative Court, Delegates, 24 Bishops Diocesans with their Trains, Domestick Servants, Chaplains,

Officers,

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Officers, and Courts; Chancellors, Registers, Apparators, Prottors, Archdeacons, Commissaries, Officials, Surrogates; Their Lordly Palaces, Ecclesiastical Dignities, Baronies, &c. viis & modis amounting to at least Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds a Year: Enriching themselves (also) by Ordinations, Institution, and Induction; by making Rural Deans, Licences to Carates, School-masters, Parish-Clerks, Physicians, Midmives, Marriages, by Absolutions, by Commutation of Penance, Probats of Wells,

Letters of Administration, Presentments, &c. Pag. 4, 5.

There is enough faid already to their Dignities and Officers; and fo for their Courts, Fees, and Privileges : They are all of them of Ancient Right and custom. If they envy the Bishops their Revenue, the Common People may as well fet up a Levelling Trade again; and fall upon All Estates and conditions of menthat are better to live than themselves. Why should such a Lord, Gentleman, Merchant, &c. have so many Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year amongst them; and the Poor ready to farve? Is not money drawn into a few hands here, as well as there; and their abundance, consequently, the Cause of our Want? Nay, the same Reason reaches the King, as well as the Church. So that Gods Providence to Some must be rendred an Injustice to Others. One would think by the Out-cry, that all this went immediately out of the Peoples Pockets: Whereas the Patrimony of the Church is Setled and confirmed by the Great Charter of the English Liberties; as firmly as any Freehold we have. There hath been always this clamour against their Courts: But how was it with us, when they were put down? We had our Triers (in good time) Our Committees for Sequestration, Decimation; money upon the Propositions, the Sale of Irish Lands; Our Loans for our Brethren the Scots; Our Committees for Crown and Church Lands: And a hundred other Inventions for the Beggering and Enflaving of us, contrary to Law; by way of Commuting for the Jurisdiction of these Courts, according to Law. Instead of Licences to Preach, or Teach School, we had Sequestrations and Imprisonments for Preaching or Teaching; unless upon the Conditions of Renouncing both the King, and the Church. In stead of Demanding Lawful Oaths, we were upon pain of Plunder, Confiscation, and Imprisonment, pressed to Unlawful ones; as Covenants, Negative Oaths, Oaths of abjuration; and not only so, but in direct Contradiction to the Oaths of Allegiance and Canonical Obedience; to Double-hatch the Perjury, in Desiance of both our Implicit and Explicit Obliga-

tions. Here is the short of that Exchange.

Upon his Computation of the Value and Dependences of the Ecclesiastical State, he reckons some ten Thousand persons, one way or other, belonging to the Church: and at least 450000 1. per ann. First, In place of the ten Thousand persons he speaks of, (who in another place (he fays) bring nothing to the Stock) what do you think of an Army of 40000 men, wholly exempt from the Civil Jurisdiction; and only Triable by Martial Law? Hist. Indep. pag. 68. Part. I. Or in stead of the Churches Bending four or five hundred Thousand pounds a Year, of their Own; what do you think of the Usurpers spending above forty Millions, in less than seven Years, of the Kingdoms Money, Hist. Indep. pag. 8. But of this hereafter. We had then no longer the Eye-fore before us, of the Prelates Lordly Palaces; the Kings Palaces were likewise seized by the same hands; Our Churches turned into Stables; Our very Altars Robbed and Profaned. And, to go through flitch, He whips up the Clergy for their Visitations, their Paschal Rents and Procurations; Nav, their Canons, Vicars, Petty-Canons, Singing-men, and Boys, Chorifters, Organists, Gospellers, Epistlers, and Vergers too: And all this, as idly, as if he talked in his sleep.

Here he takes Breath, and at the Bottom of Pag. 5. promifes a Catalogue of more Families Ruined, more Persons Imprisoned, and an account of more money spent, by the cruelty of the Prelates, than by all the Law suits of England, all Payments and Taxes beside: Except upon the late Extraordinary Decasion. This Libel was Printed as I remember, before the Great Plagua, and now of late Reprinted over and over, and dated 1679. So that His late Extraordinary Decasion, is only a Civiller way of Expressing Our late Extraordinary Rebellion. Some-

thing shall be said to This By and By.

His 6. page, and a good part of the 7. are a Rhapfody of Grievances. Upon the Kings Restauration, the Purchasers of Church Lands were forced to Restore them, without any Compensation. He makes it to be a hard Case, the Restoring of them to the Right Owner, but says nothing of the Tyranny of Taking them from him. He tells us, that the Rufty Ecclesiastiques, that neither serve our Lord Jesus Christ, nor their Country, but their own Bellies, (this is the Complement he bestows upon them) hoard up the Money that they have extorted from the Subjects by Fines, and have brought the Nation to a Consumption. I wonder how Church Leases, that are commonly the best Penniworths, should be a Greater Grievance to the Nation, than Others that are fet at higher rates, which we hear no complaint of at all. And I do not see how it consists with his charge of Luxury upon the Prelates, that upon so great Expence, there should be no Circulation of the Treasure. I could tell him of the Turkish Slaves Redeemed; Their Bounties to Ministers Widows; their Publick Works, as the Oxford Theatre, the Reparation of Litchfield Cathedral, and the Re-edifying of such of their Palaces, as the Iniquity of the late Times had demolished, &c. To say nothing of the Common Right they have to dispose of their Own: Or to the Secret Charities of many of our Eminent Churchmen, who have too much Honour and Pietr, to make Proclamation of it in the Market Place. But now comes a Lamentable Story.

We have all our Able, Godly, Orthodox Ministers turned out, Ruined, and Beggered, and no manner of supply provided for the Maintenance of them and their Families: And in their Rooms (in many places) a Company of debauched, Illiterate, Superstitious, Profane Priests; which Blind Guides must needs lead them

that follow them to Hell, pag. 6.

Let the Reader observe the Pharifaical and Unmannerly Opposition betwixt his Ejected Ministers, and those that were Introduced; and then let him consider the Right, and the Condition both of the One and the Other. This was the very Character the Schismaticks gave our Learned, Pious, and Canonical
Divines when they turned them out of their Livings by Hundreds.

dreds, contrary to Law, Honesty, and Humanity it self; and the same character with the other, did They take upon Themselves, that turned them out: The Incumbent Legally Invested in the Benesice; and the other, an Oppressing and Injurious Usurper. And what came of it? The Shepherds were destroyed, and Wolves set to look to the flock: The Unity and simplicity of Evangelical Truth was lost and confounded in a compound of carnal Policy and schism. We had as many Religious as Pulpits; and the Doctrine of Rebellion delivered in them, instead of the Doctrine of salvation.

He goes on, Damning all the Churchwardens for Persecutors of the Gospel, if they Present according to their Oaths; and for Persury, if they do not. If a Minister Preach without his Canonical Garment: If any one goes from his own Parish Church to hear a sermon, &c. or work upon a Romish Holiday; if he does not stand up at the Creed; nor Bow at the Name of Jesus; or

does not keep off his Hat all the while, he is Presentable.

Well, and what of all this? There is neither Life nor Limb, in the Case, if a man be Presented. Here is for Decency sake, an Order; and that Order is supported by Authority; and Obedience in Lawful matters, deriving from a Lawful Authority, is an Essential Duty both of a Subject and a Christian. He seems only to have Talked Idle all this while; but now he grows di-

rectly Outragious.

We have gotten (faith he) most of the sober Trading part of the Nation discouraged by Citations, Excommunications, Writs to take them Excommunicated; Imprisonments upon Ecclesiastical Accompts; By this means Thousands of Families are already ruined, and many Hundreds are ready to leave the Land, and remove into some other Country, where they may have Liberty of conscience, and Freedom from these devouring Harpies. And then the tells us of our Surplices, Copes, Tippets, Cringings, out of the Romish Rituals, and a Service collected out of the Romish Books, the Mass Breviary, &c.

Wasnot This the very Stile of the Petitions and Admonitions to Queen Elizabeth? And so down to this Instant. Pray and id me get by it; when to be eased of this insupportable

Tyranny,

Tyranny, the Nation was at the charge of 114000 l. a month to an Army? Hist. Indep. 66. Above one half of the Revenue of the Kingdom under Sequestration: 300000 l, a Year openly divided by the Fattion among themselves; beside Private Jobs, and above 20 Millions that they never accompted for, 110000 l, a Year in Wages to themselves; 100000 l. a Year more in Gratuities. Beside Free Quarter at pleasure: Taxes Innumerable; and all Under hand Corruptions. Above a million and a half levied by Compositions; and then so cheap and despicable Slaves, in our Persons, that Wellb Prisoners were sold into Plantations at 2 pence a head. For the Truth of all This, I refer my self to Mr. Walker in his History of Independency; a Knowing and a Well-read Person in the whole Transattion, and a man of Credit.

As to the Pamphletters Liberty of Conscience: He would have the World believe this Uniformity and rule of Discipline to be New, and Singular, and the Work only of the Present Age, and Bishops. Whereas, whosoever will consult the History of our Government, will find This Lam to be a Moderation, which they call a Persecution: Especially at a time when the frictness is not executed. Under Edward the VI. the very Depraving of the Common Prayer, or Procuring the Use of any other in Open Prayer, was 10 l. to his Majesty for the First Offence; 20 1. for the Second : And a Forfeiture of all Goods and Chattels, with Imprisonment during Life for the Third. And in the Fifth of the same King, there was Authorized an Ecclesiastical furifdiction in these Cases. Q. Mary repealed this Act: and in the First of Q. Elizabeth, Q. Maries Act was repealed, and the Former Act Confirmed; which was afterwards in the five and Thirtieth of that Queens Reign, enforced with more Rigour; to which the was necessitated, by the Turbulence of that Spirit of Schisin which still to this day is a working. King James handed it down to the late King, and he continued it, till by a Torrent of Popular violence, the King himself, and the Gavernment were both Over-born.

We have gotten (faith he) a Swarm of Ecclesiastical Officers which the Scriptures never knew, nor Reformed Churches ever owned; A fort of proud Prelates. And all manner of Misery to Soul!

Soul and Body. Plague, Fire, Sword, Universal Beggery; and without Seasonable Mercy, the Total Ruine of the whole Kingdom. I am forry to hear that we have any Officers which the Reformed Churches never owned: For these which we have in this Government at present, we have had for several Ages: and when we had these Officers no longer, we had no longer any Government: And Then it was that all his Plagues befel us. We have made but One Tryal of another way of Government, and it cost us Dear.

Upon a supposed Question over again, concerning the Rise of our Miseries; the Libellers Answer is, that the manifold Provoking Sins of the Land; as Adultery, Blashemy, Swearing, Idolatry, perjury, and contempt of God and Godliness do pull hard with Heaven to bring down desolating Judgments: But the nearest Cause of our Impoverishments, ariseth from the particulars aforementioned. He should have done well to have put in Rebellion too; which hath all other sins in the Belly of it. But That is a Thing these People do not love to touch upon. To the rest I have spoken more than enough already, and that which sollows, is only an Impertinent Citation of Resections upon Ill Bishops, whence he would draw an Inference that we are to have None at all.

The Second of the Five Queries before mentioned is This, Whether since all other Reformed Churches in Europe did upon the First Reformation and Departure from Popery cast out all Diocefan Bilbops, Name and Thing, Root and Branch, as an Office altogether Popilb; together with all their Hierarchical Appurtenances; And to this day esteem them no otherwise; why did not, or doth not England also do the like. ] So that by Hook or by Crook, it seems, the Bishops must down, either for Oppression, or for Popery; after the Example of all other Reformed Churches. We may see by This, what kind of Reformation we are to expect from Those People that account the Church of England to be Popish. We should be presently a tearing down Altars again, demolishing of Churches, Risling of Colleges, and Murthering of fesus Christ over again in Fffigie; which is no way to be effected but by another Rebellion. The Model of the best best Reformed Churches, was the Juggle of the Covenant; and the very Gondition of the Scots coming in the Second time, was our Owning of their Kirk for the best Reformed; and declaring for a Reformation of the English Church, according to the Scottish Model. The Reformation doubtless was a Glorious Work; but there have been very Ill Things done under that Pretext, and in the may to it: And it is no New Thing for God to be in the End, and the Devil in the Means. Besidethat, the Dostrine and Discipline of the Church of England is so pure, and Apostolical already, that there is no need of Double Refining it.

His Third Quary is a Frank Proposal, without any more ado, of taking all the Church Lands into the Crown; and very Courteously he offers the Poor Gavaliers a Snip in the Booty. Does he consider, that after This Violence, an Englishman hath nothing left him that is fure and facred? And that as much as in him lies, he destroys us in our Liberties, Consciences, and Estates, all at a Blow. The Patrimony of the Church is First, a Gift to God, and appropriated to his Service; and therefore not to be touched: (They have Robbed me, faith God, in the Prophet Malachy.) Or if it may, no man is fure of the Estate he possesses, by the same Reason: For there is no better Title in Nature, than a Deed of Gift. Secondly, it is setled and Confirmed by Magna Charta; which fays, that the Church of England hall be free; and (ball have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable, (for ever.) Thirdly, the King binds himself by his Coronation Oath, to preferve unto the Bilbops, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all Canonical Priviledges, and due Law and fustice; and to protect and defend them, as every good King ought to be a Protector and Defender of the Bilbops and Churches under his Government. So that here is Sacriledge, Common Right, and Perjury in the Cafe.

His Fourth Quary is, [Whether in those Kingdoms and States where Prelacy is extirpated, and a Presbytery only retained, there be not as Godly, Able, Orthodox Preachers, & and as good Subjects, a where Bishops are retained. -- His Last Quary is only a Political Prospect upon the Power of France, and nothing to the point in Question. ] To which I answer First, That I

know no such Kingdoms as he speaks of. Secondly, What if under a Presbyterial Government, any Subject of That State should move vice versa, for an Episcopal there as he does here for a Presbyterial? How would it be taken? If there may be as good Preachers and Subjects on the One side, as on the Other; why should we change the Government, to be only where we were? Fourthly, If Two Arch-bishops, and 24 Bishops Diocesan be so great an Oppression; what would become of us in a Presbytery, when we should have 9852 Popes, in stead of them? (One in Every Parish.) Fifthly, The Presbyterial principles are purely Jesuitical; and that would be but the setling of Popery under another Name. Sixthly, we have it upon Experiment, that the People will never indure them, nor They the Government.

To come now to that Libel, which bears the Title of my Lord Lucai's speech: The Name of that Noble Lord is only made use of for a Cover to those Scandals upon the King, which to have faved the last drop of blood in his Veins, he would not have been guilty of. It is true, that Offence was taken to the Liberty of the Speech it felf, and a Cenfure passed upon it; but it is not prefently for every Mutinous Incendiary to Arraign a Proceeding of Parliament, and to call it Barbarow Ufage, with other rude, and very unmannerly Expressions, in the Preface to the Reader. He says that God bath taken him from an unarateful Generation. And he says right in that; for undoubtedly there never was the fellow of it upon the face of the Earth. The Kings Friends (who are the only people Oppressed ) they sit still, in Hope and Patience; while his Enemies enjoy both the Advantage of the others Losses, and the Reward of their Services; Those age the People that Complain. This Faction to whom the King hath forgiven his Fathers Blond and his Own. (His Own, (Ilay) for they that (bot at him and mift, are as Guilty, as if they had ftruck him to the Heart; and they that advised it, as those that did the Execution: ) These are the People, that in requital for their forfeited Lives, Liberties, and Fortunes, which his Majesty frankly

wankly gave then, are now laying the same Train for This King, by which They ruined the Laft. The Bold Indignities of this pamphlet are fuch, as a Loyal Subject cannot Honestly fo much as recite: It is neither better nor worfe than a Formal Charge upon the King in Five and Twenty Articles, dispersed with all the Malice and Industry imaginable. The Scope of it is to possess the People with an Opinion, that the King designs the bringing in of Popery, and an Arbitrary power; with an Application of leveral particulars, to those Ends. Now if these Affronts pass, without either punishment, or reply, who can blame the simple Multitude that know nothing more than what they read in a Pamphlet, for giving credit to them? And when they are once tainted with that deadly fealoufie, who can blame them again, for doing Ill things, that know no better? The Time is almost come, when honest men shall be put to death, and the very Murtherers think that they do God good Service. This was the mistaken zeal of the late Times: and we are even ready for it once again. The Two Calumnies whereupon these People lay the greatest stress, are First, a pretended Apprehension of an Arbitrary power; and Secondly, of an Inclination to favour Popery.

The Imputation of any Disposition, or Design in his Majesty that now is, in favour of either Tyranny or Popery, is so groundless and incredible to any man that hath but his Eyes in his head, that it would not be worth a Page of Paper, to shew the Error of it, were it not that we are delivered up to the Desustant of believing things impossible, and discerning things Invisible; and yet as Blind as Moles, to matters of clear and

evident Demonftration.

With what Face can any man pretend an Apprehension of Tyrianny from this Prince, whose very Mercy and Bounty, by the Extreme abuse of it, hath created his missfortune? Nay, the most spiteful of his Enemies cannot but acknowledge that there doth not live any man that hath less of Gall and Rancour in his Nature: Besides the Experiment his greatest Maversaries have had of his Goodness in Common with the rest of his Subjects upon the Criss of his Restauration. For when

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he might have made himself as absolute as he would; when he had his Foes under his Feet; and some reasons of State, perhaps, to lay a sirmer Foundation of his Future Security; his Tenderness of nature did yet so far prevail upon him, above all other Considerations, that he quitted all those Advantages; he Gave, and Forgave all that was possible; to shew how much he prized a Dominion over the Hearts of his People, above

That of their Bodies and Estates.

Touching his affection to the Religion of the Church of England; fince it hath pleased God in his Infinite Wildom to permit that his Majesty should be Calumniated upon that point; it is a fingular Providence, that this should happen in a functure, when the plain matter of Fatt, and the Naked Hifory of his Royal Proceedings, may fuffice to the most prejudicate, and the most obstinate of his Enemies as an Unanswerable Confutation. It is every day more and more artificially Infinuated and Improved; especially fince the Discovery of the late horrid Defign, and particularly in the Libel last mentioned, as if his Majesty were not so careful and zealous for the Suppressing and Preventing of Popery, and for the Punishing of Delinguents, as is needful for the security of his Government. Nay, there are some so daring, as to take them in Hint, and Mystery, to intimate the very Countenancing of the Plot it felf. If the Proceeding be not altogether so quick and sanguinary as some would have it, we shall only say this; that Those of all men. have the least Colour to complain of his Majesties want of Rigour, that stand indebted already for their Heads, and for their Fortunes, unto his Grace and Mercy.

As to his Opinion of the Church of Rome, his Majesty hath given the World so many and so ample Evidences of his dislike of that Communion; that every mans Conscience as well as Reason, cannot but discharge him upon that point. It cannot be imagined, that in his late Troubles and Exile, he wanted either Arguments, or Solicitations, either in point of State or of Religion; and the most plausible too, that could be sound out, to work upon either his Conscience, or his Necessities: And yet no Temptations, either on the One hand, or on the Other, had

any farther Operation upon his Majesties Judgment, than by causing a stricter Enquiry into the Subject in debate, to confirm him still more and more in the Truth of his Profession. In so much, that in the lowest and most hopeless State of his Diffresses, he chose rather to abide all Extremities, than to depart, in any Tittle, from the Faith of the Reformed Communion.

Now his Majesty having given this Earnest of his stedsastnest to the Religion of the Church of England during his Banishment; and shewing that neither Fear nor Despair could
shake him in his Resolutions; it were a strange thing for him
now to relinquish That Cause in Opposition to his Interest; which
when it might have turned to his Temporal Advantage, no Persecution or Flattery could ever prevail upon him to do. I might
add to all This, that he hath steered the same Course in all his
Devotions both Publick and Private, and that the Maintenance of This Church hath been Undeniably the Scope of all
his Deliberations, and Gouncils, in all our Religious Concernments, since his Blessed Return.

But it is not enough, in all Cases, for a Prince to be Tender and Innocent, in the matter of Religion; Witness the late Pirous, and yet Unfortunate Prince. For wheresoever this Incantation takes place, the Sinews of Government are Loosened, the Sacredness of Order Dissolved, and all Obligations Gancelled, as well Moral as Divine. And not only so; but the very Shadow and Imagination of it, frights people into Lakes and Precipices, and transports them with Panick Terrors, into the Execution of the very Misshiess they fear. So that his Majesty hath two main Difficulties to encounter at once: The One, to Master the Plot it self; the Other, to Temper and Sweeten the Passions of men, zealous in the contrary Extreme: That no Inconvenience may arise from their Misapprehension of Things another way.

According to these Measures, his Majesty hath governed his Course throughout the whole Tract of This Assair; leaving no means unattempted, that might probably give light to the Bottom of This Tragical Design: He hath given all sorts of Encouragement to Informations, by Countenance, Protection, and

Reward:

Remard: The Depositioni stave been formally taken before his Majesty, and his Privy Council; and the Evidences strictly weighted and examined; and from thence afterwards heartly recommended, and faithfully transmitted to the Two Honset of Parliament; as the most Kational Method, for the Common Satisficant

faction both of King and People.

Neither hath his Majesty been wanting on his Own part in a Vigorous Concurrence with the Two Houses, to do all that in him lay, to ward the Suppressing of Popery, the seizing and securing of Popish Recusants; and providing more effectually, by the best means that could be devised for the Maintenance and Establishment of our Religion: Having issued out divers Proclamations, and done several other Publick Asts, upon the Motion and Advice of his Two Houses of Parliament, to the Ends aforesaid; even to the taking away from the Popish Lords their Ancient Right of Session in the House of Peers; and disabling all Papists whatsoever, to all purposes whatsoever, from any Advantages in the Government.

And if it be not yet enough, that in this Dangerous Juncture, his Majesty hath walked hand in hand, and kept pace with his Two Houses of Parliament; it may be justly affirmed, that he hath in some degree even supererogated in This matter; and added an Excess of Affection to the Conscientious Discharge of his Princely Gare and Function. Of this, we might give several Instances; but one shall serve for all. In his Majesties Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday, Nov. 8. 1678. where he quickens the Two Houses themselves, in these words; I do desire you (saith his Majesty) to think on some ready means for Conviction of Popish Recusants, and to expedite your Counsels, that the World may see our Unanimity; and that I may have the Opportunity to let you see how ready I am to do any thing that may

give satisfaction.

After this Demonstrative Clearness on his Majesties side, let us cast an Impartial eye the Other way, and so conclude. Was not This the very Charge upon the late King? And was there ever any Prince that lived more faultless? Was not the Care of the

Protestant Religion; pretended; and was not all Religion, in a manner, subverted? Was not the Kings Honour and Safety, the Pretext of a Solemn Covenant? And was he not delivered up by the same Covenant, to his very Executioners? What a Clamour there was about Magna Chanta, the English Liberties; and a Reformation, only of some Excrescences (as they called them) in the Church and State? And did not this specious Flourish conclude in a Total Extinction of Lam, Freedom, and Government? Were not the same Arguments used Then as Now? Are not the same Artifices of Libelling Authority practised Now, which were Then? And are not the people poisoned the same way this Year that they were the Laft? In short; Is not Highgate the way to St. Albans still? So certainly are we now running the same Stage over again. Was there not a Time when St. Pauls was turned into a Garrison? When Apprentices Cancelled their own Indentures, and had them renewed again by an Ordinance? When for fear of Redcoats in the Clouds, the Credulous Multitude brought them, like Agyptian Plagues, into their very Pots and Difbes. Oh! but do you think (they cry) that These Godly people will ever touch the King? How many well-meaning People thought the same thing before, and yet contributed to the destroying of their Sovereign; not knowing what they did. Be not deluded.

Immediately after the sending of what is above-written, to the Press, comes out a Pamphlet, entituled, Englands Safety, Or the Two Unanimous Votes of the last Good Parliament, concern-

ing the D. of York being a Papist, &c.

I have so great a Reverence, as well for the Honour of the Constitution of Parliaments, as for the Personal Loyalty of the Members of our late Great Representative, that I cannot but take notice of the Abuse, which is First, put upon That Illustrious Convention it self; and afterward, upon the People, in This Libel. It makes the House of Commons to be the Parliament: But neither did those worthy Gentlemen claim to themselves a Full Parliamentary power, to the Exclusion of any other Legal and Essential Concurrence: Nor will they take it well

well to be so much Missepresented. And then, it is as great an Abuse, on the Other hand, to the whole Nation: For if this Opinion be swallowed once, the People will be apt to take Ordinances again, for Laws. So that the Title is in a great Missake upon That Point: And now that the Reader may not incur almost as Great a one, on the other hand, in another; Let it be observed, that the Woman in whose Name this Pamphlet is published, is so far from being a Well-Willer to the Kings Person or Government, that from the time of his Majesties Restauration, it hath been her Constant Business to promote all Spiteful and Scandalous Books, and Papers, against both Church and State.

To these Pretended Votes, I can say nothing, whether True, or False; but This I am sure of, that Debates of that Solemnity, and Importance, ought not to be made Publick; that nothing can be more Derogatory to the Dignity of that Great Body; than (as the Fashion hath been of late) for every Pedant, and Mechanick, to set up the Trade of Teaching Parliament-

men their Lessons.

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The Subject of his Royal Highnesses's Succession to the Crown, is made the Common Theme of the Press: And I do not presume to Reason the matter, either Pro or Con, as it is a Case out of my Province: But still I am at Liberty to affert the Duty of a Free-born, and of a Faithful Subject; and to affirm, that I have not found any one Argument in any of these Libels, which in a Natural Consequence does not likewise reach the King: Whom God preserve, and in Mercy keep all his Subjects in Due Obedience.

The Libert It makes Q N B B H T or to be the carrier men; But not her deal and the words Condemned at a to them-

folyers I all Farllamentary parent to. the Eurlahan of any other Deputant Billetin Concurrent: Norwill they take in